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LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The U. S.-led NATO's campaign of indiscriminate air strikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in defiance of recognized international law is an act of wanton aggression on a sovereign State, which gives rise to deep concern on the part of the international community at present.

In the 1950s, the United States abused the name of the United Nations in the aggressive Korean war, forcing the Security Council to adopt "resolutions" legalizing its aggression. This time, during the post-cold-war period, the U. S. bypassed the United Nations in launching the air strikes against Yugoslavia.

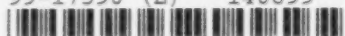
This shows that the arrogance of the United States in abusing or bypassing the United Nations for its own interests has reached its culmination.

What we take to be still more dangerous is the fact that the United States has been speeding up the preparations for a second aggressive Korean war while carrying on the bombing of Yugoslavia.

Some time ago, the United States newly revised the "Operation Plan 5027-98". This is the most belligerent and dangerous war scenario of an aggressive nature to stifle our Republic and attain domination over the whole of Korea by employing pre-emptive air strikes as in Yugoslavia.

Pursuant to this new Operation Plan 5027-98 of a pre-emptive attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States is now reinforcing its armed forces on a large scale in south Korea.

The U. S. has already deployed AC-130 ground assault aircraft and FA-18 fighter-bombers in south Korea, followed by the reinforcement of 12 F-15 fighters and several hundred combat personnel in mid-May. It is also keeping the U. S. marine units based in Okinawa, Japan, and the aircraft carrier Constellation, F-15 tactical fighters, B-52 strategic bombers and EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft based in its mainland on standby for rapid deployment in south Korea.



Further more, the U. S. is attempting to deploy in the U. S. occupying forces of south Korea state-of-the-art military equipment such as the latest precision-guided bombs and A-10 low-altitude ground-assault aircraft, which were mobilized in the air strikes against Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, the U. S. revised the "U. S.-Japan Defense Cooperation Guideline", thus laying the legal basis for dragging Japan into the Korean war.

All these facts indicate that the U. S. is moving ahead to unleash a second aggressive Korean war by all means and realize its strategy towards Asia. The U. S. is alleging that the crisis in Yugoslavia has created a "vacuum" on the Korean peninsula, which is no more than a sophistry to justify the arms buildup in south Korea and to cover up its intention to provoke a second aggressive Korean war.

In order to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula, a peace agreement should be concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States without delay and the U. S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea.

The United Nations should make a tangible contribution to ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula by taking appropriate measures to remove the "UN helmet" from the U. S. troops stationed in south Korea.

The United States has been maintaining the "UN Command" in south Korea for more than half a century for the purpose of igniting another aggressive Korean war and abusing the United Nations name once again for mobilizing multinational forces to it.

Today, at the threshold of the twenty-first century, the United Nations should not remain indifferent to the revival of power politics such as the use of force seeking hegemony and domination against the trend of the present times and should fulfil its responsibility and roles for ensuring international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Hyong Chol
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
